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Seeds of Selected Origin

YOUR G.L.F. SEED SERVICE

is cooperatively owned and operated by 35,000 farmers to supply the farmers of the New York Milk Shed with better bred and selected seed which is especially suited to the soil and climatic conditions of this territory. Approximately 93,000 farmers are using this valuable service. THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

Following are a few reasons why you should order your G. L. F. Seed NOW.

1. To save money. Present prices are below the market and the lowest they will be this season.

2. The greatest demand for seed in history is expected next Spring because of the great amount of reseeding to be done.

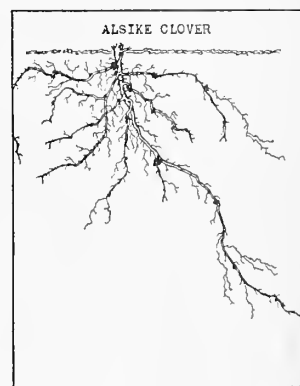
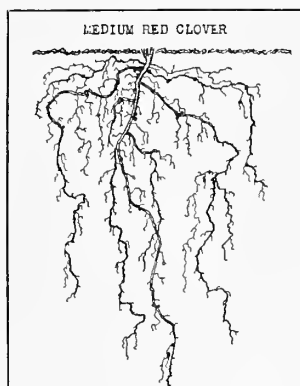
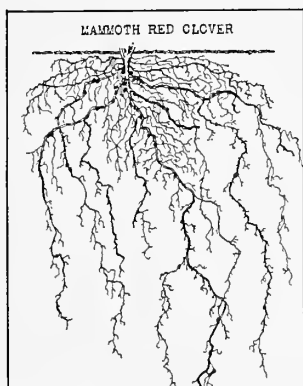
3. The Clover seed crop of the United States is about 35% of last year's and the Timothy seed crop is about 70% of last year's.

4. G. L. F. Grimm alfalfa is offered at the lowest price in history.

5. There is a scarcity of "True-To-Name" well bred seed corn of the approved varieties.

Sprangling Clover roots add nitrogen and humus to the soil and protein to the plant. For maximum results Clover seed should be inoculated.

As shown by the sketches, it is characteristic for all Clover plants to have a tap root extending as much as five feet in depth with several branches that spread thru the surface soil. The tap root of Mammoth Clover branches more than that of the Medium variety, while the Alsike tap root branches less than that of the Medium variety.



***G. L. F. Super Mammoth Red Clover**—Often called "Sapling Clover," "Peavine Clover," "Bull Clover" or "Giant Clover." Plants usually live three years, producing one crop of hay each year. Many farmers report successful stands of the G. L. F. strain that are four and five years old. Mammoth Clover does better on lighter soils than the Medium strain. Blooms about the same time as Timothy, consequently, preferred by many farmers for mixing with Timothy. Should not be used on exceptionally rich soils.

It is impossible to identify Mammoth Clover by examining the seed. Consequently, it is necessary to know the history and inheritance of the seed. The G. L. F. does it for you. Over 35,000 farmers have used G. L. F. Mammoth Clover and found it to be genuine.

G. L. F. Super Mammoth possesses the same high degree of hardiness as found in the Medium Red Clover. It also is the same high quality, vigorous and quick-growing seed.

***G. L. F. Super Medium Red Clover**—In addition to the usual branching tap root the plants produced from the G. L. F. strain of Medium Red Clover possess an unusual high degree of hardiness—a characteristic inherited from many generations of parent plants grown for years under severe Northern climatic conditions where only the strong survive.

Plants of the G. L. F. strain of Medium Red Clover usually survive only two years, making two crops of rich protein feed in the second year. However, many farmers report ex-

cellent stands of G. L. F. Medium Red Clover in the third year. Individual plants have been known to live six to nine years.

The G. L. F. Seed Service selects seed which is exceptionally well suited to the farms of the New York Milk Shed. Approximately 93,000 farmers in the last nine years have proven under actual farm conditions the superiority of G. L. F. Medium Red Clover.

The quality of G. L. F. Medium Red Clover is unexcelled. It is the cream of the crop—free of noxious weeds, of strong germination, and resistant to disease. It is the type of seed to sow to produce a maximum amount of protein feed from your meadows.

***G. L. F. Super Alsike Clover**—Plants live four to six years and withstand cold Winters and wet ground better than either Medium or Mammoth Clover. Prof. Barron of Cornell states that, on much land that normally does not produce good yields of Medium or Mammoth Clover, a heavier rate of seeding of Alsike should be used in the hay mixture.

G. L. F. Patrons are fortunate in having available this exceptionally high quality G. L. F. Alsike grown in the Province of Ontario and in Northern States of America. The quality and breeding of the seed is such that it could readily command \$1.00 premium over the prices now being quoted. Every pound will be used by G. L. F. Patrons. Be sure of your share by ordering NOW!

***G. L. F. Super White Blossom Sweet Clover**—Germinates about 10% greater and much quicker than most Sweet Clover seed. Selected from the best seed grown in North Dakota, Minnesota and New York State. Should not be compared to ordinary seed as it is far superior in quality and viability. Planted in the Spring under favorable conditions, a light cutting of hay or pasture may be expected in the Fall and a very early hay crop the following year.

Dairymen are finding Sweet Clover a valuable pasture plant carrying more cows and producing more protein per acre than other pasture.

***G. L. F. Super White Dutch Clover**—An excellent sod-forming Clover used in pastures and lawns. Lives six to 10 years. The G. L. F. Seed is of unusual high quality and germination and worth \$3.00 to \$5.00 per Cwt. above present prices.

★ Altho G. L. F. Clover Seed gives excellent results under normal conditions, inoculation pays dividends. It costs very little and the application is easy.

Cut Mixed Hay Early

The feeding efficiency of timothy-clover mixed hay is greatly increased when that hay is cut early, before many of the clover heads are dead. Early cut timothy and clover make a wonderfully "soft" good feeding hay.

G. L. F. SEED SERVICE

236 W. GENESEE ST., SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

G. L. F. SEEDS GROW

TIMOTHY AND OTHER GRASSES WILL COST MORE MONEY

Timothy crop is about 70% as large as last year while the demand to date has been 100% greater. Last Spring Timothy seed sold as high as \$6.00 per bushel. No one knows how high it may sell next Spring but in most places it is now selling at a higher figure than listed by the G. L. F.

G. L. F. Super Timothy—The hay crop insurance. Timothy does not produce such a rich protein hay as does Clover and Alfalfa but it is a useful crop on thousands of farms of the New York Milk Shed when mixed with Clover and Alsike, as such a mixture is almost certain to provide forage. Of course, G. L. F. Clover and G. L. F. Alsike should be sown with Timothy to make more certain a crop of rich protein hay.

The G. L. F. selected its Timothy this year from the early harvested seed grown in Iowa and Minnesota. It is unusually high in quality and exceptionally high in germination. Much of the seed tests as high as 99.80 to 99.90 pure, absolutely free from noxious weeds.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE Stimulates Root Growth

Well developed root systems take in more plant food than do weak ones. That means bigger and better crops. So the thing to do is to stimulate early root growth with Super-Phosphate. G. L. F. 18% Stable Super-Phosphate should be regularly supplied to the rotation in the manure. Use at least 1 pound per cow per day in the gutters, or 40-60 pounds per load of manure, to get this plant food to your crops in the cheapest and easiest way.



G. L. F. Super Timothy and Alsike Mixture—Often seed of this type carries thousands of bad weeds. The G. L. F. Seed has been carefully reclaimed to remove weeds and is a mixture of sound Timothy with about 20% Alsike of good planting value. It is an economical buy for those who plan to sow Clover with Timothy.

G. L. F. Super Pasture Mixtures—Thousands of acres of pastureland in G. L. F. territory are not producing one quarter of a ton of feed per acre per year. To be productive and profitable, these pastures should be improved and reseeded. For best results the soil should be plowed and fertilized. The pasture grasses will become better established if the field is cut for hay the first year. The recommended seeding rate is 20 pounds to 25 pounds per acre.

The mixture of grasses and clovers to be used depends mainly on the lime content of the soil. The G. L. F. makes up three mixtures according to the following soil classification:

PASTURE MIXTURE #1—For soils supplied with sufficient lime to produce a fair crop of red clover.

PASTURE MIXTURE #2—For soils lacking in lime which will produce red clover sparingly if at all.

PASTURE MIXTURE #3—For very poor, thin soils especially worn out hill pastures where it is impractical to prepare a new seed bed.

The G. L. F. mixtures are made up of Red, Alsike and White Dutch Clover, Timothy, Kentucky and Canada Blue Grass, Red Top and Orchard Grass and Meadow Fescue. The formulas vary according to recommendations of Pasture Experts at our Eastern Colleges of Agriculture. Seed used in these mixtures is all of our best grades.

Red Top—This grass is especially well adapted for hay and pasture mixtures on low moist soils. Many farmers include two to four pounds of Red Top per acre in their hay mixtures. Red Top is also valuable in lawn seed mixtures.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Is a natural grass in this climate and grows quite commonly all over New York and Pennsylvania on well drained sweet soils. Many farmers include two pounds of Kentucky Blue Grass per acre in their seed mixture if it is planned to leave the meadow for pasture. Kentucky Blue Grass is an excellent lawn grass.

Miscellaneous Grasses—Orchard Grass, Canada Blue Grass, Fescues and Bent Grasses of the highest quality are also available. The G. L. F. also mixes up Sunny Lawn Grass and Shady Lawn Grass mixtures of exceptionally fine quality.

WHEN you change your cows from Timothy to a hay that is one-third to one-half Clover you can decrease the cost of the grain you feed with it \$2 to \$5 per ton on the average, and when you go from mixed hay to straight Clover or Alfalfa you can often decrease another \$2 to \$3 per ton.

Therefore, the improvement of your hay crop by means of Clover and Alfalfa will save \$2 to \$8 per ton on the cost of your grain mixture. Furthermore, the presence of an abundance of legumes, Clover and Alfalfa, in the hay insures much better all-round condition in your milking cows and much better growth in young stock.

AVERAGE RETURNS PER ACRE FROM ALFALFA AND OTHER HAYS

	Digestible	Crude Protein	Total Digestible Nutrients
Alfalfa.....	463 lbs.	2,250 lbs.	
Clover Hay.....	199 "	1,350 "	
Timothy Hay.....	70 "	1,134 "	

"FEEDS AND FEEDING" Henry and Morrison

G. L. F. SEED CORN—TRUE-TO-NAME VARIETIES

Grown from especially bred seed stock, early harvested, thoroughly cured, dried and graded. An extra 15c an acre brings you THE BEST SEED CORN OF THE BEST VARIETIES which produce 1 to 2 tons more feed per acre. The dry weather greatly reduced yields of corn. There is a shortage of the approved varieties. Beware of misrepresentations.

A VARIETY FOR EVERY PURPOSE

G. L. F. Super West Brauch Sweepstakes—Recommended by Plant Breeders of Cornell University for dairymen of G. L. F. territory desiring succulent ensilage, carrying a large amount of grain. The G. L. F. strain is the genuine "True-To-Name" West Branch Sweepstakes Corn and should not be confused with so-called Sweepstakes Corn. Your G. L. F. has secured the best breeding stocks, with the assistance of Professor F. P. Bussell, and has carefully grown the corn under the contract with exceptionally well qualified growers.

G. L. F. Super Luce's Favorite—A large, leafy ensilage corn producing many suckers and considerable grain. Grows rapidly in Spring, broad numerous leaves shading the ground to such extent that many farmers desire it for planting on ground infested with quack grass and similar weeds. This variety is widely used in New York State and highly recommended by leading authorities. The breeding stock comes from one of the best growers on Long Island who works closely with Cornell Plant Breeders in developing this superior strain of Luce's Favorite.

G. L. F. Super Cornell No. 11—A dual purpose Dent Corn of medium early maturity developed by Cornell University.

G. L. F. seed stocks are being improved through the selection work of Cornell Plant Breeders. Many farmers of central and southern New York State use it as a husking corn—others use it as an early silage corn. It matures about 10 days earlier than Luce's Favorite or Sweepstakes, producing an ensilage containing an exceptionally high grain content, but does not give as much green succulent tonnage to the acre as the two varieties mentioned above. Cornell No. 11 Seed Corn is highly recommended for most every section of New York State.

G. L. F. Super Golden Glow—Used for silage in Northern New York State and at the higher elevations where the shorter growing seasons prevail. A leafy type of early Yellow Dent, resembling Cornell No. 11. Makes a good husking corn for central and lower New York State. In fact, it produces a good deal of grain in Northern New York. We have again some of the popular Canadian strain available.

G. L. F. Super Lancaster Sure Crop—A heavy yielder of succulent ensilage and will have some grain in the longer growing sections. It is recommended as a silage corn in the later sections of G. L. F. territory. Very popular in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

G. L. F. VEGETABLE SEEDS

RED KIDNEY BEANS—California Grown. This strain is resistant to the diseases which so heavily reduce the yields of New York State seed. Beware of imported or local grown beans sold as "California Grown."

FORDHOOK LIMA BEANS—Large pods with very thick, plump beans of fine quality and deep green color.

TELEPHONE PEAS—One of the most popular sorts, producing large pods with very large peas.

ALDERMAN PEAS—Very fine variety for the main crop. A heavy yielder with large, dark green pods well filled with big peas.

THOMAS LAXTON PEAS—An early, large podded sort with small peas but very productive.

GRADUS PEAS—One of the earliest large podded sorts with large peas of exceptional quality.

GOLDEN BANTAM SWEET CORN—An early strain variety with golden yellow kernels which are very tender and sweet. Ears are 8 to 10 rows and 6 to 7 inches long.

WHIPPLE'S YELLOW SWEET CORN—A large eared, yellow corn of about the same maturity or slightly earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, 12 to 16 rows of large kernels.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN SWEET CORN—An early strain of a White Sweet Corn with ears 7 to 8 inches long, 10 to 20 rows of long rather narrow kernels.

DANISH BALLHEAD SHORT STEM CABBAGE—This strain produces large, solid, round, somewhat flattened heads of

extra good quality cabbage for the Fall market or Winter storage.

COPENHAGEN MARKET CABBAGE—A very early round cabbage of large heads. It is very compact and tender.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE—The most popular of the early cabbages having a pointed, compact head of good size.

ENKHUIZEN GLORY CABBAGE—A medium early cabbage with large, round heads of high quality. Very good for the market and Kraut.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK CABBAGE—Large, late maturing, solid cabbage with a deep red color.

EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER—The heads are large, heavy and close grained. This strain is most excellent for forcing and summer use as well as for Fall planting.

E. S. Saragi

G. L. F. HARDY ALFALFA SEED— QUICK GERMINATING, TRUE-TO- NAME, HIGH QUALITY SEED

G. L. F. Alfalfa seed produces 20 to 30% more actual sprouts in a five day test than does most seed. This is the result of selecting the best seed in the growing regions of the Northwest and making it better by the G. L. F. special process of double scarifying and refining.

The Plant Breeding Department of Cornell University has experimented with various varieties and types of Alfalfa for several years in New York State. They find that the types of Alfalfa which produce variegated blossoms are the hardiest and most productive in New York State.

Over 100,000 acres of farm land in the New York Milk Shed have been seeded with G. L. F. variegated types of Alfalfa with excellent success, producing big yields of rich protein hay. The G. L. F. offers you three types of variegated Alfalfa, each one of which is decidedly superior to Common Alfalfa and their use is highly recommended to Alfalfa growers of the New York Milk Shed.

tive as the three types of G. L. F. Variegated Alfalfa. However, there is a use for Common Alfalfa on many farms in the New York Milk Shed and the G. L. F. Common Alfalfa is recommended for seeding in hay mixtures or for the production of Alfalfa hay in short rotations under favorable conditions.

G. L. F. Super Common Alfalfa is the hardiest of Common Alfalfas, selected from old established fields of Montana, Idaho and the Mountains of Utah and recommended as being superior to most Common Alfalfas.

*INOCULATE all Alfalfa seeds to be sure of nodules on their seedling roots, thus adding valuable nitrates to your soil.

***G. L. F. Super Grimm Alfalfa (Variegated)**—The hardiest of all Alfalfas. With its low set receding crown, and regulated habits of growth, G. L. F. Grimm is more resistant to severe Winter and Spring weather conditions and withstands heaving conditions better than other Alfalfas. The G. L. F. supply of Grimm comes from registered and certified fields grown in Montana and Idaho. The history and pedigree of the fields producing G. L. F. Grimm conclusively proves it to be genuine Grimm of the strain originally produced in 1857 by Wendelyn Grimm and should not be confused with ordinary or Alfidavit Grimm.

***G. L. F. Super Ontario Variegated Alfalfa**—Resembles Grimm in its variegated blossoms and root characteristics; and it is very Winter-hardy. In tests conducted by Professor Wiggins and Professor Barron of Cornell, this type of variegated Alfalfa has rated high. In 1925, 1926 and 1927 G. L. F. Patrons used large amounts of this variety of Alfalfa with excellent success. The supply of seed has been cut off for the last two years by wet weather conditions, however, this year there is a small amount available but the price is about the same as that of Grimm.

Altho Ontario Variegated Alfalfa has done very well in many tests and under farm conditions and is exceptionally hardy, it is not considered quite the equal of Grimm, especially where conditions are severe.

***G. L. F. Super Northwest Variegated Alfalfa**—An exceptionally hardy variegated type of Alfalfa, selected from fields in the Northwest which were originally seeded with Grimm, Cossack and Liscomb Variegated Alfalfas. Many of the fields which produced this G. L. F. Northwest Variegated Alfalfa are over 20 years of age and have produced heavy crops of forage each year under severe weather conditions. This is a very hardy variegated type of Alfalfa, offered at an exceptionally attractive price.

***G. L. F. Super Common Alfalfa**—It is realized that no Common Alfalfa is as hardy or produc-



The extra protein supplied by well cured G. L. F. Alfalfa hay allows a real saving on the feed bill.

EMERGENCY FORAGE CROPS



THERE will be a big need for emergency forage crops to supply feed during the summer of 1931. Where Clover and Alfalfa will be scarce the farmer should give attention to planting at least a part of his emergency hay acreage to a legume crop such as Soy Beans, Canada Peas or Vetch.

The G. L. F. has carefully selected its forage crop seeds for high purity and strong, quick germination.

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This picture shows an emergency crop of Soy Beans and Sudan Grass grown on the farm of Archie Cook, Cincinnati, N. Y.

Mixed Soy Beans and Sudan Grass produce a feed of high protein content which cures readily.

G. L. F. HIGH GRADE SEED FOR EVERY NEED

SOY BEANS

Soy Beans are a valuable leguminous crop rich in protein, which when planted about corn planting time, make a good growth during the warm Summer months. They are adapted to a wide variety of soils, and even under conditions of low fertility, make a satisfactory growth when inoculated. They are very drought resistant but yet not susceptible to poor drainage.

Drilled in rows, about 40 lbs. of seed per acre should be used. If drilled solid like oats, 75 to 90 lbs. per acre should be used. Some farmers mix about 4 to 8 lbs. of Soy Beans per acre with their corn to cut for the silo.

Many farmers are planting about 45 lbs. per acre of Soy Beans with their Millets and Sudan Grass, thus making a mixed feed of higher protein content.

***Manchu Soy Beans**—a heavy yielding, bushy variety of medium late maturity requiring 110 to 115 growing days.

***Black Eyebrow Soy Beans**—a fine, leafy, erect growing plant medium early in maturity requiring about 110 growing days. Very excellent for hay.

***Ebony Soy Beans**—A semi-erect growing variety recommended especially for use in planting with corn.

***Wilson Soy Beans**—A tall growing, slender, leafy plant with tendency to twine, especially adapted for forage or green manure, requiring about 120 growing days. This variety very scarce this year.

***Virginia Soy Beans**—Recommended as a substitute for the Wilson in the later territories. Has about the same characteristics.

MILLETS

Jap Millet (sometimes called Billion Dollar Grass)—This does better in the cooler regions, giving a coarse rank growth on fertile moist soils. It should be planted about June 20th, at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre. G. L. F. supplies have been carefully selected for high purity and strong germination.

Hungarian Millet—It is intermediate in growth between Jap and Golden Millet. It gives a good yield of hay on soils of medium or low fertility, doing best under humid conditions. It should be planted at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre.

Golden Millet (German Millet)—It is a taller coarse growing grass requiring about two weeks longer for maturity than the Japanese. It gives maximum production on moist rich soils, and should be planted not later than July 1st, at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre.

Sudan Grass—Is a tall rapid growing annual grass. It is adapted to the richer soils where it gives a heavy yield of nutritious hay. It does well on a wide range of soils except that it will not stand excessive moisture.

Sudan Grass will produce at least one good cutting and sometimes two, if planted in early June. It is seeded at the rate of 25 to 30 lbs. per acre.

Many farmers like a combination of Sudan Grass and Soy Beans, using 10 to 15 lbs. of Sudan Grass and 45 lbs. of Soy Beans per acre. This mixture cures better than either crop grown alone.

CANADA FIELD PEAS*

Peas are very valuable leguminous hay crop, and may also be grown to thresh and grind with other grains, or as a green manure crop. Special attention has been given in the selecting of G. L. F. supplies to be sure that they are free of diseased seed, which in the field often causes the loss of an entire crop.

Peas will do well on a wide variety of soils, if drainage is good. When planted alone they are seeded at the rate of 2 or 3 bushels per acre. Oftentimes they are combined at the rate of 1 bushel of Oats and 1 bushel of Peas.

In home grown grain mixtures, which are becoming very popular, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of Canada Field Peas is combined with 1 bushel of Alpha 2-row Barley and 1 bushel of Oats.

VETCH

***Winter Vetch**—This is a cool weather leguminous crop which does well in the Northeastern states, planted either in the Spring or Fall at the rate of 45 to 60 lbs. per acre. It is often mixed with Peas for a hay crop or with Rye for a cover crop.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

This large, broad leaved plant is well suited for temporary pasturage for sheep and hogs or for silage purposes. It is planted at the rate of 5 to 8 lbs. per acre.

***INOCULATE** all legume seeds as the nitrates added to the soil by legumes depend directly upon the number of nodules on the roots.

HIGHEST QUALITY SEED GRAIN OF APPROVED VARIETIES AT LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS

Cornellian Oats—Slender grayish kernels characterize this variety. Its extremely thin hulls and high percentage of meats makes this variety outstanding in feeding value. It has led in yield tests at Ithaca and many other sections of the state. It is recommended for use with Alpha Barley in mixed grain crops.

Upright Oats—An exceptionally stiff straw variety developed by Cornell Plant Breeders for rich moist soils where other varieties generally lodge.

Ithacan Oats—This is a recent selection by the Cornell Plant Breeding Department of an especially high yielding strain. It grows erect with open panicle. Having white kernels, it is strongly recommended for those who do not like the grayish colored Cornellian.

Stiff Straw Oats—This is an excellent variety of white tree type oats. The plump grain and strength of straw have made it a popular variety with many dairymen.

Swedish Select Oats—An old familiar variety widely used in G. L. F. territory. G. L. F. supplies are free of noxious weeds and are therefore better for seeding, to cut green for hay than ordinary re-cleaned feed oats often used for this purpose.

Alpha 2-Row Barley—This is a tall, stiff strawed vigorous growing variety developed by Plant Breeders at Cornell. It is the best general purpose variety for use in G. L. F. territory. It is recommended for use with oats and peas in grain mixtures on account of its uniform maturity.

Featherston 6-Row Barley—This selection by Cornell Plant Breeders is the heaviest yielding 6-row variety for use in G. L. F. territory.

Grain Mixtures—The popularity of home grown grain mixtures is greatly increasing. The most satisfactory

mixture is $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Canada Field Peas, 1 bushel Alpha Barley and 1 bushel Cornellian Oats. Order the seeds separately and mix as you wish.

Marquis Spring Wheat—The best variety for G. L. F. territory. Our supplies are selected in Montana to assure the highest quality. It is recommended that farmers replace their seed at least every second year.

Big Kerneled Japanese Buckwheat—The G. L. F. has available an excellent supply of its special strain of big plump seed. Buckwheat deteriorates in size and quality rapidly when home grown seed is used, and it is recommended that farmers obtain new seed every second year.

Silverhull Buckwheat—Some farmers prefer this strain, and we have selected a nice supply of high purity and germination.

G. L. F. SEED SERVICE, 236 W. GENESEE STREET, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Vegetable Seed Trials